

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day; to-morrow, unsettled; southerly winds.

NO. 1686.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1911.—TWELVE PAGES.

LARGEST MORNING CIRCULATION.

ONE CENT.

DROP FROM HEAT THAT RUNS NEEDLE TO 105 DEGREES

Nine Prostrations Recorded by the Police.

TOTAL OF 25 ESTIMATED

No Relief Promised To-day by the Forecaster.

Humidity Accompanies the Torrid Weather, Which Even a Sprinkling of Rain is Unable to Dispel. Dealers in Ice Drinks Do Rushing Business from Early Morning Till Closing Time—Some of the Victims.

KIOSK HEAT RECORD.

Time.	Degrees.
10 a. m.	80
11 a. m.	84
12 m.	95
1 p. m.	102
2 p. m.	102
3 p. m.	104
4 p. m.	105
5 p. m.	102
6 p. m.	100
7 p. m.	96
8 p. m.	86

With the needle of the kiosk thermometer sizzling around the 105 mark at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Washington was sunstruck. The heat was intense all day, and the humidity was not far behind in the matter of making everybody uncomfortable.

There were nine prostrations recorded on the police records, in addition to the several cases treated by physicians and by home remedies. One physician said last night that twenty-five prostrations for the day would be a reasonable estimate. It was one of the hottest days for this season of the year in the history of the Nation's Capital.

SPRINKLING OF RAIN.

About 10 o'clock last night there was a sprinkling of rain, but the heat kept right on at its accustomed pace. Soda fountains fizzed and fizzed and spit, and ice cream and lemonade and split and straws were all mixed up in the general rush of sweltering humanity to get cool.

The heat began to be uncomfortable about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and as the day wore on it became more oppressive, and pedestrians sought the shady sides of streets, while persons who toiled in the night tossed restlessly in their beds.

White flannel trousers made their initial bow. Umbrellas, too, were prominent with the older men who were compelled to walk the burning sidewalks.

The young people, who, as a rule, do not take the heat seriously, especially the high school girls and boys who witnessed the competitive drill on the Ellipse, actually remarked that it was hot. The cadets, in their tight-fitting coats, handling the heavy guns, suffered under the glaring sun. Several spectators of the drill were affected, but were not sufficiently overcome to need the assistance of physicians.

First Prostration.

The first prostration of the day occurred at Tenth and F streets northwest, when a policeman saw an elderly negro stagger and fall. He summoned an ambulance from Emergency Hospital, and the physicians pronounced the patient as suffering from the heat.

Shortly after the ambulance called back to the hospital, it was again called out for a heat prostration. This time for Morris Greenfield, forty years old, who was overcome in front of his place of business, 1221 Seventh street northwest. Greenfield had complained of feeling the effects of the heat, and when he started to work he became worse. About 1 o'clock he fell from exhaustion.

George Howard, a fireman at the Riggs House, was on his way home in the afternoon about 6 o'clock, when he fell exhausted in a lot at South Capitol and C streets southwest. A woman living near by saw him fall, and thought he had dropped down to rest. She watched him for several minutes and when he did not move she notified the police, and they notified the Casualty Hospital.

Charles Walter, of 911 Twelfth street northeast, was overcome by the heat while riding to his home on a street car and was taken from the car to the Casualty Hospital.

Walter Posey, a negro, living at Benning, fell from heat exhaustion at Third and H streets northeast, and was taken to the hospital. Rebecca Wells, a negro, while working at home, 434 N street northwest, fell to the floor, and the hospital physicians pronounced her suffering from heat.

Henry Johnson, negro, living at 2252 Eighth street northwest, while on his way home from one of the departments about 5 o'clock, fell to the pavement at Ninth and Grant streets northwest, and was taken to the Emergency Hospital.

None of the cases is serious, and the physicians said last night that all would be able to leave the hospitals in a day or two.

WOULD PREVENT SUNDAY PLEASURE IN WASHINGTON

Strong Protest Against Moving Picture Crusade.

CRITICISE JOHNSON BILL

Parents and Children Predominate in the Audiences.

Films Censured Before Used—Shows Have Lessened Monday Morning Drunks in Police Court—Heavy Licenses, Large Investments, and Big Salary List Prove of Value to Property and People.

For the third time this year the Johnson District Sunday observance bill has made its appearance in Congress, under slightly modified terms of punishment for infraction, and the forces that have strenuously opposed its adoption have come out in force to protest against its provisions. Strong delegations of citizens have appeared before the Senate committee within the last few days, and more will follow.

AGAINST RECREATION. The subcommittee which has the bill under consideration has, it is understood, approved in general terms of its restrictions and prohibitions, despite the protests of citizens who decry the bill as unconstitutional and discriminating against the religious convictions of large classes of the population, and the cutting down of what many regard as legitimate avenues of Sunday recreation and harmless amusement.

Chief among the latter class are the motion-picture interests of the city, which

BRITISH WOMAN SMOKES IN HOTEL

Guests Surprised at Sight of Dainty Cigarette.

Guests and lobby loungers of a fashionable downtown hotel stared in open-mouthed surprise last night, when a handsomely gowned woman, accompanied by two men in evening clothes, came out of the elevator puffing nonchalantly at a cigarette. The two paid no attention to the many critics, but passed on through the lobby out into the street, smoking and chatting, men and women alike.

Inquiry at the desk elicited the information that they were British people who are making a pleasure tour of this country.

VETERANS MARCH TO MARTIAL AIRS

Little Rock, Ark., May 18.—Under a baking May sun hundreds of Southern soldiers of the war between the States marched and rode to-day in the twenty-first parade of United Confederate Veterans.

Hands that played stirring war anthems of the early '60s kept strong the hearts of the parading veterans, but under the stress of advancing years, scores of them faltered and dropped out of the parade.

This marked the last formality of the Little Rock reunion, except for the ball which took place to-night.

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FIVE THOUSAND SEE YOUNG CADETS DRILL ON ELLIPSE

Company A, of Central, Wins Applause of Crowds.

UNDAUNTED BY HEAT

Last Year's Champions Show Rare Finish in Maneuvers.

Rawness and Lack of Military Precision Often Noticeable in Competitive Drills Entirely Missing, All of Companies Performing in Manner of Crack Army—Work of Embryo Soldiers Excellent.

Under a blisteringly magnificent sun six companies of the high school cadet regiment performed their maneuvers in the annual competitive drill on the White House Ellipse yesterday afternoon. With a fortitude that would have done credit to a military column on a forced march the members of companies A, B, and I of Central High School, E and G of Business, and F of Eastern marched and counter-marched, went through the manual of arms, and left the field in a sweltering state.

Although none of the cadets was noticeably affected by the heat, Old Sol forced three or four of the girls who lined the Ellipse to retire to sheltering trees on the arms of friends.

THOUSANDS SEE DRILL. Undaunted by the heat, thousands of girls and boys, men and women, students, parents, and friends of the participants were in attendance. For an hour before the first company marched on the field, all roads led to the Ellipse.

For nearly a half mile around the northern side, the Ellipse had been roped off, and against these ropes, five and six deep, nearly 5,000 spectators were crowded when Company A, of Central, marched on the field. The judges were fortified against the heat far better than any others on the field. The white linen fatigue uniforms, used against the tropical heat of the Philippines, afforded the best protection. But as the judges, First Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell and Second Lieut. Richard Park and Daniel I. Sullivan, all of the Engineer Corps, were forced, in the course of their duties, to take almost as much exercise, and six times over, as any of the cadets, whom they followed over the field, the white suits were justifiable.

In anticipation of possible heat prostrations, arrangements were made for the use of an Emergency Hospital ambulance, which was held for orders in the stable within easy striking distance of the scene. Dr. Hudson, of Business High School, also was on the field, carefully watching the movements and ready to order from the ranks any youth who seemed to be suffering too greatly from the heat. That no such move was considered necessary is a striking commendation of the excellent physical condition of the embryo soldiers. A large squad of police from the First precinct, under direction of Capt. Sullivan, kept a vigilant watch of the crowd, no less to look for heat sufferers than for disturbers of the peace.

Show Style and Finish. The drills were universally good, and furnished to one interested either in military tactics generally or in the possibilities of school-drilled cadets ample reward for the trials of seeing the exhibition. That rawness and lack of military precision that often is noticeable in the drills of school companies was almost entirely missing. In the cases of

Continued on Page 7, Column 1.

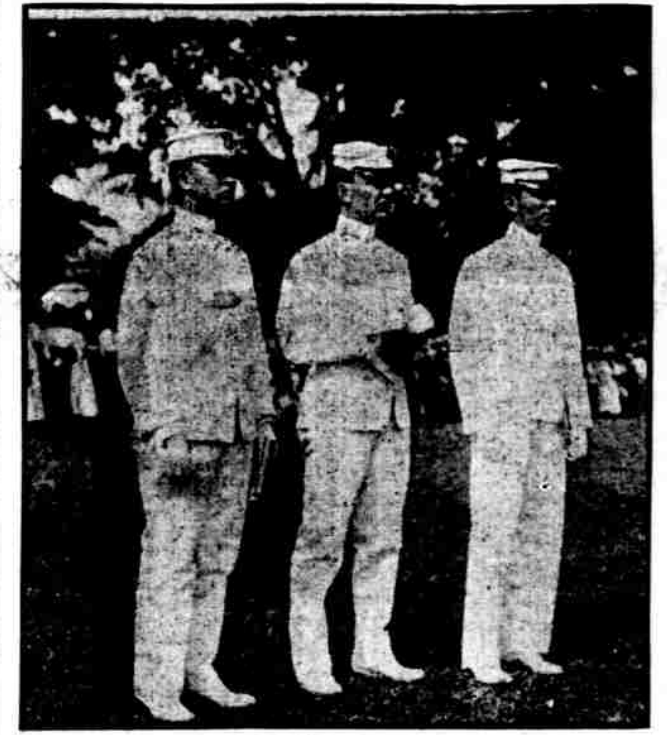
SCENES AT HIGH SCHOOL CADET DRILL.



Crowd of relatives and friends of the competitors. —Photo by National Press Association.



Company I, Central High School. —Photo by National Press Association.



JUDGES WATCHING DRILL.

Reading from left to right—First Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell, U. S. A.; Second Lieut. Richard Park, U. S. A.; and Second Lieut. Daniel I. Sullivan, U. S. A.

CABLE REDUCTION MADE IN ENGLAND

Postmaster General Arranges Special Rates.

London, May 18.—In the House of Commons to-night the postmaster general, H. Samuel, announced that he had arranged with the cable companies for a reduction of 50 per cent on all non-code cablegrams liable to be deferred not longer than twenty-four hours. The rates for the foreign parcels post, he said, had been reduced 20 per cent.

The government has decided to secure the control of cable rates through the licenses necessary to the landing of the cable on British shores.

The use of the aerographic system made an increase in 1910 of 60 per cent. The increase has been mainly since the publicity given to the use of the wireless. The number of ships equipped with the radiograph increased in 1910 from 120 to 290.

Arrangements have been made with small steamers whereby the delivery of the post from America is quickened twelve hours. The government has also arranged with the Cunard Line so that all eastbound ships, except the Lusitania and Mauretania will resume calling at Queenstown.

BRYAN BIDS ISSUED.

Invitation to Wedding Sent from Lincoln Home. Lincoln, Neb., May 18.—Invitations issued by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bryan for the marriage of their daughter, Grace Dexter Bryan, to Richard L. Hargreaves, are out. The marriage is to take place at Fairview on the evening of June 7. Only relatives and close friends will witness the marriage ceremony.

A reception will follow, to which many friends have been invited. Mr. Bryan will be at home for the wedding. W. J. Bryan, Jr., will also be present.

WILSON OBJECTS TO JUDGES' RECALL

Oregon System Has Fault, Is Governor's Opinion.

Portland, Ore., May 18.—"I certainly have not the audacity to seek the nomination, but no man is too big to refuse it," said Gov. Wilson, of New Jersey, when asked on his arrival here if he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1912.

In his address before the guests at the Press Club to-night Gov. Wilson lauded the "Oregon System," but took occasion to remark that he was not at all in accord with the recall system as invoked on the judiciary.

During his stay here he is making an extensive study of "Oregon System" and announces that he has found so many good points in it that he will introduce some of the measures in New Jersey when he returns.

AVIATOR SAID FORTUNE RESTED IN ONE SHOE

Boston, May 18.—Stoutly maintaining that he had seventy \$1,000 bills in one of his shoes, and actually having \$9,370 in his pockets, Charles K. Hamilton, the aviator, was arrested for drunkenness early this morning on the Common.

He was taken to the station house in a patrol wagon, where he was searched by the officers, but they were unable to find any money in his shoes. In the pockets of his coat, however, they found \$9,370.

ROOSEVELT HITS PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Colonel Denounces General Treaty Agreement.

New York, May 18.—A position of direct opposition to President Taft's proposed general arbitration treaty with Great Britain and France is taken by Col. Theodore Roosevelt in a signed editorial in this month's Outlook.

The editorial in part is as follows: "Hypocrisy never pays in the long run. Even if the indifference of the majority of the nation should permit such a specific agreement to arbitrate such vital questions, that same majority would promptly and quite properly repudiate the agreement the moment that it became necessary to enforce it."

"No self-respecting nation, no nation worth calling a nation, would ever in actual practice consent to surrender its rights in such matters."

"Take this very case of the agreement between Great Britain and ourselves. Thank heaven, it is now impossible—and I use the word literally—that there shall ever be war between the English-speaking peoples."

"If Great Britain now started to exercise the right of search as she exercised it 100 years ago, with its incidents of killing peaceful fishermen within the limits of New York Harbor, this country would fight at the drop of the hat, and any man who proposed to arbitrate such a matter would be tossed contemptuously out of the popular path."

"We should be very cautious of entering into a treaty with any nation, however closely knit to us, the form of which it would be impossible to follow in making treaties with other great civilized and friendly nations."

"Col. Roosevelt then discusses the killing and wounding of American citizens on American soil by bullets from Mexico, and says:

"In this case we have chosen to submit to such invasion, as is our right and privilege if we so desire. But it would be absolutely intolerable to bind ourselves to arbitrate the questions raised by such invasions."

"If, for instance, instead of its being Mexican troops firing into our inland towns and killing our citizens, it happened to be an English or a German or a Japanese fleet which, not once, but again, fired into our coast towns, killing and wounding citizens, this nation would immediately demand not arbitration, but either rearmament or war."

"In the same way, if a dispute arose between us and another nation as to whether we should receive enormous masses of immigrants whom we did not desire from that nation, no one who knows anything of the temper of the American people would dream that they would for one moment consent to arbitrate the matter. In such a case we should say that our honor, our independence, our integrity, and our very national existence were involved, and that we could not submit such a question to arbitration."

"The treaty should make no explicit declaration of a kind which would brand us with cowardice if we live up to it, and with hypocrisy and bad faith if we do not live up to it. Also, it is well to remember that as there is not the slightest conceivable danger of war between Great Britain and the United States, the arbitration treaty would have no effect whatever upon the armaments of either country."

LINCOLN RESIGNS. Pullman Company Head Elected to Newly Made Office. Chicago, May 18.—Robert T. Lincoln resigned to-day as president of the \$125,000,000 Pullman Company and John S. Ruggles was elected as his successor.

REBELS DEMAND HEAD OF REYES TO BRING PEACE

Situation Depends on Diaz's Placing of General.

WAR MAY BE RENEWED

Plot Suspected by Army Camped Near Capital.

Insurrectos Prepare to Capture Gen. Reyes at Sanport—President Awaits Arrival of Aid to Head Army and Become Real Ruler—Further Fighting Will Result—Figueroa States Position—City Is Fortified.

By HARRY H. DUNN. Special to The Washington Herald.

Mexico City, May 18.—A new factor, startling and important, was thrown into the already complicated Mexican situation to-day when the rebel junta here announced that, peace or no peace, Madero would not accept Reyes in any official position.

Three thousand rebels are gathered at Vera Cruz to prevent Reyes from landing, and if he makes an attempt to land, for which event Diaz is playing for time, these rebels have orders from Madero to attack the gunboat and capture the warrior without injuring him.

It is now agreed that Diaz will resign, but not until after Reyes arrives. He will take charge of the war situation. De la Barra is to be provisional president, but he will be the tool of Reyes. Diaz plans to make Reyes the real ruler of the republic, and neither Madero nor Ambrosio Figueroa will accept Reyes. This means further war.

LEADER WANTS WAR.

I have just returned from Aguila and Chilpancingo. Gen. Figueroa, in command of the 12,000 men now assembling at Aguila, gave me this statement: "Madero has come to the end of his peace making. If he signs another armistice my men and myself will not abide by it. Madero can make peace for the north, but not for the south. With this army I am now gathering here I will begin a march on Cuernavaca Thursday morning. Then I will go to Mexico City."

"Diaz must step out and Madero take possession of the presidency the same day. We will not stand for any provisional president, de la Barra or any one else, and we will not take any more promises from Diaz. He has promised so many things and done nothing that his future agreements to resign or of peace with Madero will have no effect on us."

"We have started for Mexico City and we shall be there in less than a month. Reyes' coming only makes matters worse, but if necessary the army of liberty of the south will whip Madero and the government forces under Reyes' command."

Gen. Manuel de Asencio, a graduate of the Orchard Lake Military Academy of Michigan, and the strategist of the rebel army of the south, said at the same time: "All the officers and men under Gen. Figueroa are of the same mind, and our one aim now is to gain Mexico City and force Diaz out instantly and put Madero in his place, provided the latter has not made a new peace pact we will not accept it, but will take Mexico City and put in a man of our own choice."

City Is Fortified.

Cuernavaca is completely fortified. All the streets, plazas, churches, and towers are filled with sharpshooters. The people are in a state of terror, not daring to venture out of doors. The attack, however, cannot possibly be made before Sunday, when the garrison will have been reinforced by men from Jofutla and this city.

The fortifications of Cuernavaca, the castle of Diaz in this city, is complete. The streets in all the outlying portions of the city are barricaded, and trenches have been dug. A heavy outpost of rurales is maintained on the hill at Guadalupe Hidalgo, where the American treaty was signed in 1847.

Indian runners and hundreds of scouts, mercenaries in the employ of Diaz, are patrolling the mountains, and the air is heavy with forebodings of war.

Gen. Figueroa has as many men under his command as the government can possibly put in the field.

THIEF EXCHANGES TICKET—PIECE FOR CHICKENS

Nashville, Tenn., May 18.—When Charles Lucas, a farmer of Jackson, entered his henhouse to-day he discovered that thirteen of his hens had been stolen in the night. Under the henroost he found a gold watch, which he brought here, and a jeweler pronounced it one of the finest timepieces he ever saw. He fixed its value at \$250.

C. & O. Mountains and Springs Resorts. At \$100 to \$200 per week. Residing in three and a half to seven and a half hours from Washington. Call at C. & O. Ry. Office, 123 F st., or 535 F st., for descriptive folders and books.

Elbow Harpers Ferry, Martinsburg, R. R. Beckley Springs, R. R. Cumberland and return, May 21st. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Special train leaves Union Station at 8:15 a. m.